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Brown's Preface to his English Telugu dictionary

D No 1395

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ఽ. (Continued from bring v. a) to bring up or educate సాకుట| to bring ~~and~~ about or effect సాధించుట|సార్థ్యము చేయుట| to bring about కలుగజేయుట| to bring to his notice విశదపరచుట|మనవిచేయుట| to bring to the hammer వేలంవేయుట|

---

he brought me a jamkhanas, as it is called, జంఖానా [illegible] తెచ్చినాడు| the back ground, as they call it, in a painting [illegible]| an elevation, as it is called, in Engineers work - [illegible] [illegible]| to call in debts [illegible]| to call to mind [illegible]చేయుట| to call out (in a duel) [illegible]| to call out upon (chide, reprove) [illegible]| to call upon (beseech) [illegible]| to call upon (defy) you to prove this [illegible]| to call upon (pay a visit) [illegible]| There is no one who is called upon to go into mourning for him [illegible]| Other phrases - What ye call it [illegible]

example in committing to memory the Amara Cosha, the Andhra Abash-arnavam, and other vocabularies of synonymes. I think this quite needless and from experience can assert that a perusal of the poets I have mentioned will be an ample substitute for such drudgery.

Backward — Bagatelle 3

(Continued from [illegible] (ad)) A bad debt మొండిఅప్పు మొండివేస్తే

3

To drive about తప్పించుట. To go about బడిబడిపోకవుట యిల్లిల్లు తిరుగుట. To look about యిటుఅటుచూచుట. He went about his business తనపనిపోయినాడు. What is he about ఏమిచేస్తున్నాడు, ఏమిపని మాడవున్నాడు. Being about to go there అక్కడికి పోవనైయున్నప్పుడు. To blow about యిల్లు అల్లు చెదరగొట్టుట. To scatter about చల్లుట, చెదచల్లుట, వెదజల్లుట.

Preparatory note on the English Telugu part of the dictionary

I The syntax of the English transitive verb in many cases corresponds with the Telugu as To call. v: a పిలుచుట v: a

~~But in numerous verbs~~

Of these the passive participle is regular as called పిలువబడ్డది. contractedly పిల్వబడ్డ

And the derivative noun in -ing is easy. as ~~ ~~ A call or calling. పిలుపు

II But the derivative nouns in many verbs have so many different forms that in this dictionary these are generally considered as separate nouns. Thus

To come వచ్చుట. Coming n.s రాక
To call పిలుచుట Calling n.s పిలుపు

III ~~In~~ Numerous verbs ~~nouns~~ however which in English are transitive. governed by ~~a~~ a nominative, are in Telugu neuter (intransitive), governed by a dative. as I understand v: a నాకు తెలుస్తున్నది. (literally) To me it is understood. or, it appears to me

I think. v: a నాకు తోస్తున్నది ~~తెలుస్తున్నది~~ It is thought to me. ~~or to more exactly~~, ~~it appears to me~~.

Thus the Telugu verb that means To appear is used for To be thought.

In the same manner అందుట v: n To be found

Preparato-

ry Note

found or occur, governing a dative. "I find" v: a becomes నాకు అందు తోంచెను To me it is found.

This form of syntax is denoted in the dictionary by the English verb being ~~left in the radi~~ first explained in the radical form in either the active or the middle voice and then in that of the first person - Thus To know: v: a తెలుసుకొనుట I know నాకు తెలుస్తుంది

Here the root is తెలియుట To appear - and నాకు తెలుస్తుంది (It appears to me) is equivalent with I know v: a -

But to form a neuter into an Active or the verb it is requisite to write it in the middle voice (though this liberty is not possessed by all verbs) and I therefore translate To know by తెలుసుకొనుట.

IV. There is also a difference in the tense used - for the English present tense is frequently translated by the past tense, This is chiefly the case in questions as

తెలిసిందా do you understand - Lit. ~~didst thou understand~~ was it understood

చూస్తివా do you see? Lit. ~~didst~~ thou didst thou see

Were the present Telugu tense to be here used it would give a future meaning

V. The passive participles often require a peculiar mode of translation. Thus To known, Told, Mentioned

are expressed by words different from the verbs

verbs that explain the radical sense –

7

These discrepancies exist in the Sanscrit as well as in the Telugu interpretations of English words – The student should therefore look for interpretations under all the derivative forms of the verb as well as under the root.

Give rules for finding words the initial of which is altered thus [illegible] – [illegible]

Preface to Telugu-English Dictionary — July 1833

Having resided many years among the Telugus, in judicial capacities, I was led to studying the language, [illegible] which I was daily [illegible] transacting business. In March 1824 I began to read the poets and finding this study [illegible] daily [illegible] every day [illegible] business I continued it for six years and for six years [illegible] one [illegible] each [illegible] [illegible] left [illegible] continued.

The example [illegible] (as described in Blomfield's preface to Matthiae's Greek Lexicon) led me to prepare [illegible] a [illegible] copy of the Telugu Dictionary [illegible] [illegible] March 1821 [illegible] [illegible] this year [illegible] engaged [illegible] about and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] volume [illegible] the ~~dictionary~~

In [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of English & this and this [illegible] the comparative is indeed completed but [illegible] as only of the [illegible] [illegible] facts [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] alternately and at [illegible] English ideas and every [illegible] modes of thought which have no represen-

tative

యింగిలీషు తెలుగు [illegible] ఆరంభం

A ఆది అక్షరం. ఆకారం। broad A. ఆకారం। sharp A ఏకారం।

A or An the article a house ఒక యిల్లు a man ఒక మనిషి। అనగా ముఖ్యంగా ఒకటి చూపిస్తుంది। యెలాగంటే A house యిల్లు। An elephant యేనుగ। a few letters ప్రాణాక్షరాలు కొన్ని। ముందువచ్చే మాటమొదటి అక్షరం consonant అనగా వల్లుతో మొదలైతే A కారం ప్రాణాక్షరం కాని vowel అనగా అచ్చుతో మొదలైతే An ప్రయోగిస్తారు H అనగా హకారం ఆదిగాగల కొన్ని మాటలను హకారం పలకలేక honour యిది onour రీతిగా పలుకుతారు గనక దీనికిన్ని An పెట్టవచ్చును। యెలాగంటే A horse, A cow, An honour, An offering He has three hundred a year యేటా వానికి మున్నూరు రూకలున్ను। A వరస। ఒక క్రమం అనే అర్థం యిస్తుంది। యెలాగంటే Asleep నిద్రవరసగా వుండె। A ఉపసర్గగా వుంటుంది। యేలాగంటే rise, rose, wake అనకుండా arise, arose, awake అంటూవున్నారు। He was taken aback మానపడ్డాడు। twice a week వారమునకు। వారముండు। వారములో రెండు తేపలు। for a time కొన్నాళ్లదాకా। three times a month నెలకు మూడు మార్లు। to fall a laughing నవ్వవచ్చేటి। A.D. యిది Anno domini అంటే స్వామి సంవత్సరం అనే మాటకు సంజ్ఞ। అనగా స్వామియైన యేసుక్రీస్తు పుట్టిన ది మొదలుకుని యెన్నోవ సంవత్సరం। యిది యింగిలీషువారి సంవత్సర సంఖ్య। యీ శకమునకు శాలివాహన శకం నాల్గుయెండ్లు తక్కువగావున్నది

Aback }
Abaft } వెనకతట్టును। యిది సముద్ర భాషమాట

About

1 Round, [illegible]

2 near to [illegible]

3 concerning [illegible]

10 3b

Preface to E T D

See vol 2 p. 191.5

The Telugu or Tenugu language, also called Andhra (a Sanscrit name) is spoken by a nation of Hindus who fill the Northern Circars, and ~~extend through~~ fill a circle, which we may draw round Rajahmandry, extending as far as Madras

In soft Italian melody Telugu rivals the language of the Malays. It abounds in poetical compositions, chiefly on the Sanscrit model by a liberty of mutation which pervades their orthography the poets sometimes call the language Delugu, Delungu sometimes ~~Tel~~, Thelugu or Trelungu; which word the Mahomedan conquerors in old times changed into Tilunga, Telunga or Tailangah; while the Portuguese and French unaccountably denominated it Gentoo.

Improving on the corrupt pronunciation of the Mussulmans, modern pedants among the Bramins have coined the words Trilinga and Trailinga from which they affirm the word Telugu to be a corruption. This notion is not mentioned in any of the more

ancient Telugu poets and etymologists; it is equally unknown to Sanscrit lexicons and other authorities; and (were more proof required) the "Three Images" described by these criticks do not form the limits of the language.

Again:— the oldest ~~Telugu~~ grammar is ~~one~~ written by a Telugu poet in Sanscrit verse: just as the learned Wallis wrote his English grammar in Latin: feeling the awkwardness of describing a language ~~in the same language~~ without borrowing the aid of another. ~~Hence in And so the venerated author (who nowhere makes~~ The writer very naturally avails himself of Sanscrit principles and expressions, as these necessarily ~~are~~ were familiar to all for whom he wrote: just as the learned Marshman in his Chinese Grammar uses the words noun, verb, and adverb, though these are unknown to the Chinese. Besides:—like all the languages of Southern India, the alphabet is arranged on the Sanscrit model: though the forms of the letters are entirely different.

But this has led the bramins of the present day to assert that "Sanscrit is the mother and Telugu the daughter." Doubtless Telugu borrows from Sanscrit just as freely as English borrows from

Latin: but at the present day no one will assert ~~that~~ English originates in Latin, though it uses the Roman character. ~~Now Were the common belief correct the Telugu character is utterly different from the Devanagari, and the Bengali and Mahratta which are borrowed from it.~~ To write Sanscrit in the Telugu character is quite easy; and the ~~thousands of~~ Sanscrit manuscripts throughout the Telugu country are in the Telugu character: but it will be found impracticable to write Telugu intelligibly in Devanagari, or any of the alphabets derived from it. ~~Let any one try to write~~ The common words pillu (a kitten) carra (a stick) wanchi (bring too) teççu (to bring) pidduu (lime) Telugu, or Telugu cannot be written in Devanagari: ~~and~~ nor ~~to~~ can we copy ~~the~~ a single page of prose or poetry, in any ~~Devana~~ Nagari character ~~and he will find it impossible.~~ so as to be intelligible.

The alphabet + ~~present~~ language is entirely different from all others: no knowledge

* The Alphabet is the same as that of the Canada (or Canarese) but differs slightly in the shapes; just as French differs from English writing. Indeed these two languages originally bore the one name of Carnátaca, which the Musulmans turned into Carnatic: and the Telugus speak of their ancient Carnátaca princes just as we do of the British kings: denoting a race long since extinct.

of Tamil, or Canarese will form any assistance in learning Telugu, save in this respect that the syntax in all three is alike: and as all borrow the same words from Sanscrit, and the Hindustani and from English, a faithful translation from English into Telugu can with perfect ease be translated by a native into either of the other tongues: though he might be entirely unable to translate directly from English, on account of the idiomatic discrepancy.

~~I am not unaware that~~ Native philologers have industriously collected tables of Telugu words that are connected with expressions [in] Tamil and Canada; but these bear no proportion to the bulk of the language; and after all many of the analogies are quite fanciful.

The modern Telugu used in conversation, letters, & business swarms with Hindustani and English words of which some

some are necessary, but many more are superfluous. The ~~low~~ mongrel Telugu used in our offices (particularly the civil courts) is so strange a medley of Hindustani and English, that it often is unintelligible to natives otherwise well educated ~~natives that are strangers to the gibberish now in use~~: — it may fitly be compared, to Low French, or to the business Persian used in Bengal, which is an gibberish unintelligible to a native of Ispahan.

Sanscrit words are introduced into Telugu very largely, and we cannot converse with learned natives without using a style which is ~~so~~ full of Sanscrit expressions. In like manner good English abounds with Latin ~~so~~ words. Still so far does the Telugu preponderate that Tamil and Canarese bramins well skilled in Sanscrit come [illegible] are often remain unable to talk or read ~~understand~~ Telugu, just as a Frenchman or German, however well

well acquainted with Latin would not thereby find it easy to converse in English.

Some Sanscrit words are used without alteration; so Cavi a poet, ~~div~~ stri a woman, as in English we use the Latin words data, ~~finis~~, ratio, or species. Others are slightly altered. Thus Rajyam, becomes rajyam-u, (a realm; ~~region~~) + Bramhana becomes Bramhanudu a bramin, and just as regio in Latin becomes in English region; or ratio becomes ration. These are denominated Tatsama or "equivalent." Some undergo a further change: and are therefore called Tadbhava or merely "originating in Sanscrit": such are Bapadu a bramin, & zaccuna (for yaksha, a sylph) and jannamu for yajna a sacrifice. Thus in English, ratio becomes reason, and satio season.

Another class of words is called "Acca Telugu" that is Pure Telugu: this denotes a style wherein no Sanscrit words are used: and answers to "pure Saxon English" wherein Latin & French words are not used.

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A So in the Vishnu Chitt the same verse describes a lance and a lamp. [illegible Telugu text]

[illegible Telugu text]

[illegible Telugu text] ([illegible] Sl{e}sha [illegible])

15 31 ~~24~~

Every Telugu poem contains passages written in the pure dialect, and some pedantic authors of modern date have constructed entire poems (of no value) wherein they affect to reject all Sanscrit words.

And other modern poems, of great celebrity are composed in (Girvāna-jātilam) the Sanscrit dialect of Telugu. Herein every line is principally framed of Sanscrit words; which run into extensive compound phrases (denominated samāsa) using ~~and~~ puns or double and triple meanings (called slesha) so that the whole stanza may be construed in two different ways; ~~so that~~ one (A) sense describing a river and the other an army. Yet even in these verses, ~~so jealous are the poets of the honour due to their own beautiful language~~ the best Sanscrit Scholar would not easily determine the import; as the whole syntax, the verbal terminations & nominal forms are peculiar to Telugu. In like manner Milton and Dryden occasionally use a style wherein nearly every word is

borrowed from Latin! and this would
yet remain unintelligible to a German
or French Latin scholar.

~~Thus pedantry on one hand and~~
~~an excess of doric simplicity on the~~
~~other render~~

Another description of false
wit greatly admired in modern poetry
is "bandha-cavitvam" or ~~poems~~ verses
written in fantastic shapes. Addison
has ~~excelle~~ well described these absurd-
ities in No.   of his Spectator: some
stanzas being arranged in the form of
a ~~chess~~ chess-board, a sword, a
serpent, and so forth. Indeed every
idle pedantic device that Addison has
censured will be found in such (full of lithograph or pictorial painting)
abundance among those poems which
the Telugus greatly admire.

These pedantries render much of
the Telugu literature unreadable to a
foreigner and also to the bulk of the
people: but happily there remains an
ample field of poetry entirely free
from these follies.

At the conclusion of the present Essay specimens of these poems will be given: In the present place it will suffice to mention the principal names—

Among these the Vasu Charitra is ~~deservedly~~ unanimously granted the highest rank. The poet, named Bhattu Murti (a title signifying The Minstrel Spirit) was ~~a~~ ~~Sudra~~ (not a Bramin but a Sudra, of the class of Bhatts or ~~herald~~ Bards who adorned the court of Krishna Rayal; the Augustus of Telugu literature who died in the year ~~AD~~ 1387 of the Salivahana era; answering to A.D. 1465

Cite వసుచరిత్ర

18

Preface to English-Telugu Dictionary – 18 May 1839

All who wish well to the Hindus must be desirous of promoting among them an acquaintance with European literature: and the humble drudgery of dictionary-making is an indispensable step in our progress to this great object.

The difficulties certainly are ~~great~~ considerable. We not only have to communicate a new language but new ideas. The task of writing a dictionary of English such as may convey to Hindus the ideas of English [illegible] is [illegible] such that [illegible] written [illegible] man [illegible] composes and writes it with his own hand [illegible] of the [illegible] requisite [illegible] competent acquaintance with English authors far beyond that which has hitherto been possessed by any Hindu.

[illegible] My contemplated this translation into Telugu [illegible] in the year 1823 when

* I was further drawn to it by the daily necessity of translating documents into Telugu or into English: for such translation or superintendance of translators forms part of the duty I then ~~was~~ daily called upon to discharge

The Egotism is ridiculous.

See on Egotism Spectator No 562.

"Every insignificant author fancies it of 'importance to the world to know that 'he wrote his book in the country: that he 'did it to pass away some of his idle hours, 'that it was published at the importunity of 'friends, or that his natural temper, studies, 'or conversations, directed him to the choice 'of his subject.

— Id populus curat scilicet.

Such information cannot but be 'highly improving to the reader."

two years residence as a magistrate among the Telugus had familiarized me with the colloquial dialect.

A desire to prepare a better translation of the New Testament than that printed in 1819 was my first ~~motive~~ object and has been my main [illegible]

; ~~and~~ meeting with the old Campbells Telugu English dictionary in 1823, led me to think of reversing it. But finding that much alteration in this study was requisite, I laid aside the task which was then undertaken and has since been completed by [illegible] [illegible]

As I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] past I found that [illegible] [illegible] hitherto been [illegible] perfectly [illegible] [illegible] to explain [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] compile [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] formed

On the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] during [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] where

Akbar [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

* The numerical sum of words is a matter of small moment but I may mention that Mr Campbells dictionary contained nearly 10,000 words and after about eight years application I found the amount was nearly trebled besides, several words there briefly noticed are now minutely explained, and the erroneous interpretations are corrected.

Working single handed and with a very moderate income, I pursued a rather improvident course in my eagerness to collect manuscripts. For eleven years I continued my enquiries until I had collected a very ample library containing every book known among the people [illegible], either in Sanscrit or Telugu. The Hindus are very averse to selling manuscripts (though ultimately I purchased some libraries) while they lend them with willingness.

I do not pretend to have gone through Telugu literature. far from it: my personal reading was necessarily limited by perpetual public employment. and many hundred passages cited in the dictionary are deduced from casually dipping into poets I never read through or from allusions met with in conversation with intelligent and well educated Telugus.

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~~Likewise I wrote my Grammar~~

Finding ~~in 1830~~ that the stock of phrases ~~now~~ then collected was sufficiently large to warrant my undertaking a ~~translation of~~ the English Dictionary, I at last in 1830 ventured on this task, being informed, erroneously, that Mr Morris had laid aside his work.

But being all these years incessantly employed in judicial or magisterial duties, I found it necessary to call in aid. I accordingly employed some common [illegible] moderate [illegible] on [illegible] inter [illegible] pay to [illegible] the sheets termed copy [illegible] being from which they [illegible] my own [illegible] [illegible] in July [illegible] the groundwork 1832 [illegible] in 1834 I began to frame on which [illegible] of the English dictionary the translation [illegible]

Refusing to give such details as ma[illegible]

2)

aid Englishmen who undertake
such works. I may mention the
mode in which my assistants
aided me. I merely transcribed my
original draft, which perhaps in two
lines contained eight or ten English
words. Then in these eight or ten
pages of Johnson my writers
pasted the one Telugu expression
given by me.

Finally it was requisite out
of this chaos of materials to select,
abridge, and arrange the fittest
phrases: and forming that task
entirely beyond the ability of any
native known to me, It was to
the writing the whole in my
own hand anew, in 1838-1839
a [illegible] mistake, that after [illegible] work
[illegible]
[illegible] the success
[illegible]
in framing the work as a whole
useful

In preparing this fair copy

* Both these authors admit a number of Hindustani words ~~which~~ I do not undervalue Hindustani, but I ~~do~~ would not perpetuate the slipshod gibberish which while it looks like Telugu is in truth a farrago of other tongues. Before the days of Johnson our forefathers permitted a jargon that was thickly interlarded with French - Time and good sense have set aside this inelegance, and we have no occasion to promulgate it in Telugu -

† The immortalization of vulgarisms has not appeared to me a desirable object

‡ and I have admitted very few Hindustani phrases: e. Thus where Carriage was already explained rathamu, bandi, it seemed needless to add gādi - A few words have been admitted because in constant use - e.g. clean సాఫు fresh తాజా plain సాదా

I continually referred to Mr. Morris's English-Telugu dictionary (published in 1838), and to Mr. Reeves English Canarese dictionary.* Many English words admitted in these two works have been excluded by me as obsolete or useless†; and every page will shew that I have admitted common and indispensable English expressions omitted in both these dictionaries.

^ [needless

[Omissions
Hindustani [illegible]

~~[illegible]~~

[illegible] regarding [illegible]

[illegible] may be superfluous.
Other instances [illegible]
but here is a foreigner to understand

ones

* Some who aspire to tread in the steps of Johnson have supposed that where he gives six meanings or ten, a foreign language requires the same number of renderings. But a few years experience will shew this to be an error. The nouns "place", "work", "time", &c with in every language admit of numerous interpretations. But still the first five or six senses given (and wisely given) in Johnson (with all) be conveyed by one French, Latin or Sanscrit word. Surely then it is unreasonable to multiply interpretations that ultimately convey the same idea.

For this reason it will be found that I frequently am more brief than either Mr Reeve or Mr Morris. For I have always avoided mere reiteration, and aimed to increase the stock of useful phrases far beyond what they contemplated.

our language if these colloquial phrases are omitted?

~~Johnson's~~ The ~~unrivalled~~ Dictionary of English by Johnson was of course the foundation of my work and while, like all my predecessors, I have ~~eschewed~~ ~~obsolete~~ words, I have found it needful to add, ~~not only~~ Indian phrases, such as palankeen, pomfret, guava, rosella &c. These however are few and unimportant compared with the additions made to [illegible] [illegible] we often find the [illegible] one meaning English [illegible] the participles [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] other [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Sanscrit [illegible] comparison been [illegible] that unquestionably in these [illegible] scholar [illegible] Wilson remarks

~~* Phrases used in~~
* Mathematical phrases have been interpreted according to the Vocabulary attached to Colonel Warren's very learned work the Kala Sancalita from which I have selected such words as common readers may require

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~~that the noun in~~ ing, as reading, dancing, singing, and means to the root in Sanscrit. Accordingly I have inserted this form whenever it proved requisite; and this has added considerably ~~to the~~ number of English words in the present volume.

In scientific matters, such as arithmetic, botany, medicine, and chemistry I have derived much [illegible] from the Chinese work and from Haughton already named [illegible] dictionary [illegible] excellent [illegible] the venerable Wilson [illegible] furnished Colebrooke [illegible] of the [illegible] the ground [illegible] of these [illegible] notes [illegible]

From [illegible] authorities I have selected such Sanscrit words as are actually used

* In the writings of Dr Francis Buchanan and several other English authors who have travelled in India have likewise furnished a great variety of terms. Some words, even names of fishes and trees I have been obliged to omit as I could not discover what was the original orthography of the name written in English

† And here it is proper to point out that the Telugus who in so many literary matters resemble the Italians, declare, like them, that no part of their language is obsolete: indeed the oldest authors [are the most perfect] [illegible] the found the easiest; and these are in very pure taste; while the modern poets abound in every vice of pedantry

used in Telugu authors or known to the people. But I was not less anxious to store up those Telugu expressions regarding which those foreign writers afforded no aid. The Telugu poems particularly the Manu Charitra, Hamsa Vimsati, and Vaidya Chintamani (not to mention Telugu treatises on medicine) have afforded me the principal information now first collected.

In zoology ~~I was often at a~~ ~~loss. I~~ I have often derived [highlanders] ~~the chief~~ information from fowlers and fishermen [illegible] the snake catchers [illegible] employ Brahmins [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of them [illegible]

[illegible] have [illegible] Telugu [illegible]

* In conclusion I wish to point out the most advantageous mode of studying Telugu – We should commence with common ~~to~~ criminal trials, thousands of which will be found in every judge's and magistrate's office – We may then proceed to the easiest kind of verse: particularly the verses of Vemana, and the [illegible] and [illegible] – After thoroughly mastering these he may proceed to the [illegible], ~~the~~ [illegible], the [illegible] and perhaps the [illegible] and [illegible] – The learner will be urged to read parts of the Mahabharat, the Bhagavat, the Ramayan, (in various Telugu translations) but I recommend him to reject all such advice: indeed he must avoid the Vasu Charitra, the Manu Charitra and all the most popular poems: reflecting that what is most admired among scholars must necessarily be unprofitable to a foreigner who is merely learning Telugu –

Bramins will urge us to read several short Telugu poems, on the ground that surely they must be easy because perused by schoolboys: but they forget that these are read without being construed

Again:– they advise us to follow their example in (see p 34)

sculptors and smiths for such information as they could give. Indeed my daily employment for more than twelve years in courts of justice familiarized me with the ordinary expressions used by all ranks of people.

* The editions of Telugu poets which were commenced in 1826 in my own house and are now in ~~a great measure~~ completed with commentaries will I hope render Telugu literature accessible to the English ~~reader~~ student. Were we studying Italian, French, or German, we surely should consider a study of the poets quite essential to a foreigner, however unpractical his daily duties might be. What should we think of a foreigner who pre- [illegible] to [illegible] without reading [illegible] [illegible]

I can [illegible] from my own experience that a knowledge of the Telugu [illegible]

grammar is not to be obtained unless we study it in the poems.

By poems the Telugus generally ~~I~~ mean the highest and most admired works of genius, entitled the Vasu Charitra, Manu Charitra, Vishnu Chittiyam, and so forth: but no foreigner should attempt these writers until he has read the popular and "vulgar" authors: such as Somayya, Vemana, and Someswara

Inventing new words is the besetting sin of all dictionary makers: even our great master ~~Johnson~~ the author of the Rambler, is not free from this pedantry. The native Telugu lexicographers have forged a great variety of idle phrases which non di non homines non concessere columnae

I set out with the resolution to admit no word or meaning unless ~~the~~ facts I could ~~not~~ verify, ~~[illegible]~~ either in poetry or the common talking dialect. This has led me to ~~[illegible]~~ erase much pedantic rubbish highly prized by my learned assistants; who I readily believe would fully enter into the [illegible] of the old [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] who applauded his pompous obscurity exclaiming [illegible] I [illegible] not understand [illegible] [illegible] myself!

D.1306

Being well aware that a translation of Johnson however well executed in Telugu can have but few English readers, I have addressed myself especially to the Telugus: this has led me to explain many matters which an Englishman may very well smile at. Thus under the words India. Inn. Participle, Body and elsewhere I have given minute details wholly superfluous to the Englishman, but explaining matters quite beyond the ken of the Hindu.

Several phrases required by translators of the Holy Scriptures proved open to question. Sometimes six translators have used six different Sanscrit words. Where it seemed requisite, therefore, I have pointed out, by an initial letter the authority on which each interpretation rests: and these generally are Carey, Wilson and Miller in Sanscrit and Bengali, Mahratta: Desgranges, Pritchett and Gordon in Telugu; Fabricius and Rhenius in Tamil; with Hands in Canarese. The subject however is too extensive to be admitted into a dictionary (unless I place it as an appendix) and I therefore refer the reader to the South Indian Christian Repository for

1838 where the ~~essay~~ "Remarks" on "Scriptural phrases" will be of use to the translator, acquiring at a single view the statements of the various authors.

An admiration for Johnson made me at first hope to translate his work entire; but I ~~was~~ soon saw this was impossible; it being requisite to reject ~~his~~ those words which are obsolete, fictitious, or needless.

But even in the articles retained a dictionary which gives the phrases of another language must deviate from Johnson very widely. — Sometimes six of his interpretations are easily conveyed by a single word; elsewhere one of his interpretations branches into three or four. Sometimes we are obliged to reverse the order of meanings — as he first gives the radical sense, which

perhaps is out of use. Take for example the word <u>Conceit</u>: To follow Johnsons interpretations would here be unavailing and I have acted as I believe he would have done in similar circumstances—

Some English and Hindustani words have become naturalized; as hospital, line, commandant, member, doctor, glass, wine, tea, beer, and so forth x every native understands these with ease, and certainly would not understand us if we substituted more elegant words whether Telugu or Sanscrit

x — with raja, zuroor, raza, naucar, thana, &c.

After long consideration on the best way of mentioning Morris I think the following may do -

Those who compare my dictionary with Mr Morris's which was pub^d in 1838 may feel surprise at the great discrepancies between that work and mine - In fact my own work was composed & completed before Mr Morris's ~~was~~ appeared - In making the fair copy of my work I have borrowed from Mr Morris whatever appeared desirable but it will be found that I have not been indebted to his work for more than a very few common words

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In spelling I have adhered to the common custom - Webster has thought proper to deviate from Johnson by altering in spelling, as chimistry, pretense, defense

D.1395